प्रशीतित मदों का उत्पादन कम मूल्य वर्धन के साथ किया जाना;

(ज) ग्राउन्ड मछलियों की प्रोसेसिंग के लिए प्रोसेसिंग एककों का सुसज्जित नहीं होना;

(झ) अधिकांश निर्यात का उपभोक्ता पैकों के बजाए संस्थागत पैकों में होना;

(ट) संसाधनों के अनुकूलतम शोषण हेतु बुनियादी सुविधाओं का पूरी तरह से विकास नहीं होना;

(ग) समुद्री उत्पाद क्षेत्र से निर्यात आय बढ़ाने के लिए अपनाई जा रही कार्य नीतियां इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) निर्यात उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने के कार्य और विविधीकृत फिशिंग का विकास;

(2) पालन मत्स्य की द्वारा उत्पादन बढ़ाना;

(3) नई तकनालाजी और मूल्यवर्धन आरंभ करना;

(4) प्रोसेसिंग सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण, क्वालिटी उन्नयन और अपशिष्ट माल में कमी लाना; और;

(5) उत्साही बाजार संवर्धन उपाय ।

549. *[Transferred to 6th August, 1993]*.

BAN on Import of Products Involving Child Labour

550. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that USA and some European countries have decided to ban the import of products made by children in countries like India which is likely to adversely affect our exports;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) to (c) Private members bills have been introduced in the US Congress to prohibit the importation of goods produced abroad by child labour. The legislation is general in nature and is not aimed at any particular country or product. It has not yet been passed by the Congress. A campaign against the use of bonded child labour in the production of carpets has been initiated by certain private organizations in Germany.

Government have been improving the enforcement of the relevent laws. Efforts have also been made to persuade the carpet industry itself to cooperate in the elimination of child labour. A programme for rehabilitation of displaced child workers has also been undertaken. Steps have also been taken to publicise these measures and to bring out the employment of children in its proper perspective.

India's Export Rate during 1992-93

551. SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE :
SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's exports during 1992-93 have recorded a growth rate of only 2.81 per cent against an envisaged growth rate of 13.6 per cent during 1992-93;

(b) if so, what are the reasons of such a poor performance; and

(c) what is the target of growth rate for the year 1993-94 and what measures have been adopted to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) As per provisional figures aggregate exports during 92-93 amounted to US $ 18420 million as compared to US $ 17779 million in 91-92 registering an increase of 3.61%.

(b) Among the reasons of slow growth in export mention may be made of the sharp decline in exports of to CIS and East European countries and recession in industrially advanced countries.

(c) Export target for 1993-94 has been set at US $ 22138 million. This reflects a rate of growth of 20% over the provisional aggregate exports of US $ 18420 million during 1992-93. In the improved environment of the new EXIM Policy, supplemented by reduction in custom tariffs particularly for export related imports, introduction of full convertibility of Rupee on Trade Account, besides emerging trend in export growth in recent months, the export

target for 93-94 is considered achievable.

Uruguay Round of Talks on GATT

552. SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Uruguay Round of Talks on General Agreement on Trade and Tariff to be held by the end of 1993; is not, getting adequate support from the United States;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) what would be the consequences for India in case Uruguay Round of Talks fail to reach any agreement; and

(d) what alternative contingency plan Government have prepared to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) to (d) The US administration has indicated its keenness to complete the Uruguay Round of Negotiations by 15 December, 1993.

A possible consequence of the failure of the Uruguay Round of Negotiations would be that while GATT would continue to exist in its present form it would get progressively weakened. This, it turn, could lead to increased protectionism and regionalism.

Protest by the Fertilizer Association of India to Slap Nominal Duty on D.A.P.

553. SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR YADAV 'RAVI' : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizer Association of India approached the Ministry of Commerce to lodge an official protest and has also asked Government to slap a nominal duty of 15-20 per cent on D.A.P. imports and to ban private traders from importing D.A.P.;

(b) if so, the details, thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) Ministry of Commerce have not received any such representation.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

निर्यात में बढ़ोत्तरी हेतु सीमा शुल्क में कटौती

554. **श्री वीरेन्द्र जे. शाह** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान डालर/विनिमय में देश द्वारा किए गए निर्यात में केवल 3.61 प्रतिशत की ही वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान निर्यात में वृद्धि की दर भी शोचनीय थी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्तमान सीमा शुल्क दर निर्यात वृद्धि में कुछ सीमा तक बाधक साबित हो रही है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा गठित अनेक विशेषज्ञ समितियों ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार में निर्यात को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए सीमा शुल्क दर में कटौती करने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार कब तक सीमा शुल्क की दरों में कटौती की घोषणा करने का विचार रखती है ?

नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री कमालुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1990-91 की तुलना में 1991-92 के दौरान अमरीकी डालर के रूप में 1.5% की नकारात्मक वृद्धि की अपेक्षा वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान निर्यात में 3.61% की सकारात्मक वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ग) से (ङ) चूंकि निर्यात उद्देश्यों के लिए शुल्क मुक्त आयात हेतु कई योजनाएं हैं, इसलिए निर्यात क्षेत्र में सीमा शुल्क की दरें रूकावट नहीं हैं इसके अलावा जहां पर सीमा शुल्क का भुगतान किया जाता है, शुल्क वापसी द्वारा निर्यात पर ऐसे शुल्क के लौटाए जाने की भी व्यवस्था है । साथ ही निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिए 150% से 85% के अधिकतम स्तर से सीमा शुल्क को दो चरणों में पहले ही कम किया गया है ।

Export Target

555. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export target of 20 per cent growth during 1993-94 would be achieved;

(b) if so, what was India's exports in U. S. dollor terms/rupee terms during April-June, 1993 as compared to during April-June, 1992;

(c) whether there was a decline of 4.05 per